

CALABI-YAU PROPERTY UNDER MONOIDAL MORITA-TAKEUCHI EQUIVALENCE

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ABSTRACT. Let H and L be two Hopf algebras such that their comod-
ule categories are monoidal equivalent. We prove that if H is a twisted
Calabi-Yau (CY) Hopf algebra, then L is a twisted CY algebra when it is
homologically smooth. Especially, if H is a Noetherian twisted CY Hopf
algebra and L has finite global dimension, then L is a twisted CY algebra.

INTRODUCTION

In noncommutative projective algebraic geometry, the notion of Artin-Schelter (AS) regular algebra $A = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} A_i$ was introduced in [3] as a homological analogue of a polynomial algebra. The connected graded noncommutative algebra A is considered as the homogenous coordinate ring of some noncommutative projective space \mathbb{P}^n .

In the lecture note [23], Manin constructed the quantum general linear group $\mathcal{O}_A(\mathrm{GL})$ that universally coacts on an AS regular algebra A . Similarly, we can define the quantum special linear group of A , denoted by $\mathcal{O}_A(\mathrm{SL})$, by requiring the homological codeterminant of the Hopf coaction to be trivial; see [35, Section 2.1] for details. As pointed out in [35], it is conjectured that these universal quantum groups should possess the same homological properties of A , among which the Calabi-Yau (CY) property is the most interesting one since A is always twisted CY according to [29, Lemma 2.1] (see Section 1.2 for the definition of twisted CY algebra). Moreover, many classical quantized coordinate rings can be realized as universal quantum groups associated to AS regular algebras via the above construction [14, 35], whose CY property and rigid dualizing complexes have been discussed in [12, 19].

Now let us look at a nontrivial example, which is the motivation of our paper. Let \mathbb{k} be a field. AS regular algebras of global dimension 2 (not necessarily Noetherian) were classified by Zhang in [39]. They are the algebras (assume

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they are generated in degree one)

$$A(E) = \mathbb{k}\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle / \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} e_{ij} x_i x_j \right)$$

for $E = (e_{ij}) \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{k})$ with $n \geq 2$. It is shown in [35, Corollary 2.17] that $\mathcal{O}_{A(E)}(\mathrm{SL}) \cong \mathcal{B}(E^{-1})$ as Hopf algebras, where $\mathcal{B}(E^{-1})$ was defined by Dubois-Violette and Launer [16] as the quantum automorphism group of the non-degenerate bilinear form associated to E^{-1} . In particular, when

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -q \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } E^{-1} = E_q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ for some } q \in \mathbb{k}^\times,$$

we have $A(E) = A_q = \mathbb{k}\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle / (x_2 x_1 + q x_1 x_2)$ is the quantum plane and $\mathcal{O}_{A_q}(\mathrm{SL}) = \mathcal{B}(E_q) = \mathcal{O}_q(\mathrm{SL}_2)$ is the quantized coordinate ring of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{k})$.

Two Hopf algebras are called monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent, if their comodule categories are monoidally equivalent. Bichon obtained that $\mathcal{B}(E)$ (for any $E \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{k})$ with $n \geq 2$) and $\mathcal{O}_q(\mathrm{SL}_2)$ are monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent when $q^2 + \mathrm{tr}(E^t E^{-1})q + 1 = 0$ [6, Theorem 1.1]. By applying this monoidal equivalence, Bichon obtained a free Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution (Definition 2.3.6) of the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} over $\mathcal{B}(E)$ [7]. This turns out to be the key ingredient to prove the CY property of $\mathcal{B}(E)$ [7, 35]. Note that the quantized coordinate ring $\mathcal{O}_q(\mathrm{SL}_2)$ is well-known to be twisted CY. Thus it is natural to ask the following question.

Question 1. Let H and L be two Hopf algebras that are monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent. Suppose H is twisted CY. Is L always twisted CY?

The monoidal equivalence between the comodule categories of various universal quantum groups have been widely observed in [6, 8, 14, 25] by using the language of cogroupoids. In recent papers [27, 28], Raedschelders and Van den Bergh proved that, for a Koszul AS regular algebra A , the monoidal structure of the comodule category of $\mathcal{O}_A(\mathrm{GL})$ only depends on the global dimension of A and not on A itself [27, Theorem 1.2.6]. We expect a positive answer to Question 1, which will play an important role in investigating the CY property of these universal quantum groups associated to AS regular algebras.

The following is our first result, showing that in order to answer Question 1, it suffices to prove that the homologically smooth condition is monoidally Morita-Takeuchi invariant.

Theorem 2. (Theorem 2.5.5) Let H and L be two monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent Hopf algebras. If H is twisted CY of dimension d and L is homologically smooth, then L is twisted CY of dimension d as well.

Note that for Hopf algebras, there are several equivalent descriptions of the homological smoothness stated in Proposition 2.1.5. Now Question 1 is reduced to the following question.

Question 3. Let H and L be two monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent Hopf algebras. Suppose H is homologically smooth. Is L always homologically smooth?

Though we can not fully answer Question 3, it is true in certain circumstances. The following is the main result in this paper.

Theorem 4. (Theorem 2.5.7) Let H be a twisted CY Hopf algebra of dimension d , and L a Hopf algebra monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent to H . If one of the following conditions holds, then L is also twisted CY of dimension d .

- (i) H admits a finitely generated relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution for the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} and L has finite global dimension.
- (ii) H admits a bounded finitely generated relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution for the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} .
- (iii) H is Noetherian and L has finite global dimension.
- (iv) L is Noetherian and has finite global dimension.

Relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld modules and relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolutions will be explained in Section 2.2. The trivial module \mathbb{k} over $\mathcal{O}_q(\mathrm{SL}_2)$ admits a finitely generated free Yetter-Drinfeld resolution of length 3 [7, Theorem 5.1]. Every free Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution is a relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution. According to our result above, this immediately implies that $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is twisted CY since $\mathcal{B}(E)$ and $\mathcal{O}_q(\mathrm{SL}_2)$ are monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent as mentioned above.

Twisted CY algebras, of course, have finite global dimensions. Theorem 4 leads to the last question concerning about whether the global dimension is monoidally Morita-Takeuchi invariant. The similar question was asked by Bichon in [9] concerning the Hochschild dimension, and the two questions are essentially the same by Proposition 2.1.4.

Question 5. Let H and L be two monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent Hopf algebras. Does $\mathrm{gldim}(H) = \mathrm{gldim}(L)$, or at least, $\mathrm{gldim}(H) < \infty$ if and only if $\mathrm{gldim}(L) < \infty$?

If the answer is positive, then the finite global dimension assumptions in Theorem 4 (i), (iii), and (iv) can be dropped. This will partially answer Question 1 under the assumption that one of the Hopf algebras is Noetherian. As a consequence of our main result, we provide a partial answer under the assumption that both Hopf algebras are twisted CY.

Theorem 6. (Corollary 2.5.8) Let H and L be two monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent Hopf algebras. If both H and L are twisted CY, then $\text{gldim}(H) = \text{gldim}(L)$.

Monoidal Morita-Takeuchi equivalence can be described by the language of cogroupoids. If H and L are two Hopf algebras such that they are monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent, then there exists a connected cogroupoid with 2 objects X, Y such that $H = \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ and $L = \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$. In this case, $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is just the H - L -biGalois object (see Section 1.1 for details). Throughout the paper, we will use the language of cogroupoids to discuss Hopf algebras whose comodule categories are monoidally equivalent. We generalize many definitions and results in [12] to the level of cogroupoids (see Section 2.5). Especially for Hopf-Galois objects, we define the left (resp. right) winding automorphisms of $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ using the homological integrals of $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$). We also generalize the famous Radford S^4 formula for finite-dimensional Hopf algebras to Hopf-Galois object $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ by assuming both $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ are AS-Gorenstein Hopf algebras (see Theorem 2.5.9 and the Remark below). At last, we provide two examples in Section 3. One is the connected cogroupoid associated to $\mathcal{B}(E)$ and the other is the connected cogroupoid associated to a generic datum of finite Cartan type (\mathcal{D}, λ) .

1. PRELIMINARIES

We work over a fixed field \mathbb{k} . Unless stated otherwise all algebras and vector spaces are over \mathbb{k} . The unadorned tensor \otimes means $\otimes_{\mathbb{k}}$ and Hom means $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}$.

Given an algebra A , we write A^{op} for the opposite algebra of A and A^e for the enveloping algebra $A \otimes A^{op}$. The category of left (resp. right) A -modules is denoted by $\text{Mod-}A$ (resp. $\text{Mod-}A^{op}$). An A -bimodule can be identified with an A^e -module, that is, an object in $\text{Mod-}A^e$.

For an A -bimodule M and two algebra automorphisms μ and ν , we let ${}^{\mu}M^{\nu}$ denote the A -bimodule such that ${}^{\mu}M^{\nu} \cong M$ as vector spaces, and the bimodule structure is given by

$$a \cdot m \cdot b = \mu(a)m\nu(b),$$

for all $a, b \in A$ and $m \in M$. If one of the automorphisms is the identity, we will omit it. It is well-known that $A^\mu \cong A$ as A -bimodules if and only if μ is an inner automorphism of A .

For a Hopf algebra H , as usual, we use the symbols Δ , ε and S respectively for its comultiplication, counit, and antipode. We use Sweedler's (sumless) notation for the comultiplication and coaction of H . The category of right H -comodules is denoted by \mathcal{M}^H . We write ${}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}$ (resp. \mathbb{k}_ε) for the left (resp. right) trivial module defined by the counit ε of H .

1.1. Cogroupoid. We first recall the definition of a cogroupoid.

Definition 1.1.1. A *cocategory* \mathcal{C} consists of:

- A set of objects $\text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$.
- For any $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, an algebra $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$.
- For any $X, Y, Z \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, algebra homomorphisms

$$\Delta_{XY}^Z : \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Z) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Z, Y) \text{ and } \varepsilon_X : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$$

such that for any $X, Y, Z, T \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_{X,Y}^Z} & \mathcal{C}(X, Z) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Z, Y) \\ \Delta_{X,Y}^T \downarrow & & \Delta_{X,Z}^T \otimes 1 \downarrow \\ \mathcal{C}(X, T) \otimes \mathcal{C}(T, Y) & \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \Delta_{T,Y}^Z} & \mathcal{C}(X, T) \otimes \mathcal{C}(T, Z) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Z, Y) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) & & \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\ \downarrow \Delta_{X,Y}^Y & \searrow & \downarrow \Delta_{X,Y}^X \\ \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Y, Y) & \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \varepsilon_Y} & \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) & & \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\ \downarrow \Delta_{X,Y}^X & \searrow & \downarrow \Delta_{X,Y}^Y \\ \mathcal{C}(X, X) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_X \otimes 1} & \mathcal{C}(X, Y). \end{array}$$

Thus a cocategory with one object is just a bialgebra.

A cocategory \mathcal{C} is said to be *connected* if $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is a nonzero algebra for any $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$.

Definition 1.1.2. A *cogroupoid* \mathcal{C} consists of a cocategory \mathcal{C} together with, for any $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, linear maps

$$S_{X,Y} : \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$$

such that for any $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{C}(X, X) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_X} & \mathbb{k} & \xrightarrow{u} & \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\
\Delta_{X,X}^Y \downarrow & & & & m \uparrow \\
\mathcal{C}(X, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Y, X) & \xrightarrow{1 \otimes S_{Y,X}} & \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) & & \\
\\
\mathcal{C}(X, X) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_X} & \mathbb{k} & \xrightarrow{u} & \mathcal{C}(Y, X) \\
\Delta_{X,X}^Y \downarrow & & & & m \uparrow \\
\mathcal{C}(X, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Y, X) & \xrightarrow{S_{X,Y} \otimes 1} & \mathcal{C}(Y, X) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Y, X) & &
\end{array}$$

From the definition, we can see that $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a Hopf algebra for each object $X \in \mathcal{C}$.

We use Sweedler's notation for cogroupoids. Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid. For any $a^{X,Y} \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$, we write

$$\Delta_{X,Y}^Z(a^{X,Y}) = a_1^{X,Z} \otimes a_2^{Z,Y}.$$

Now the cogroupoid axioms are

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Delta_{X,Z}^T \otimes 1) \circ \Delta_{X,Y}^Z(a^{X,Y}) &= a_1^{X,T} \otimes a_2^{T,Z} \otimes a_3^{Z,Y} = (1 \otimes \Delta_{T,Y}^Z) \circ \Delta_{X,Y}^T(a^{X,Y}); \\
\varepsilon_X(a_1^{X,X})a_2^{X,Y} &= a^{X,Y} = a_1^{X,Y}\varepsilon_Y(a_2^{Y,Y}); \\
S_{X,Y}(a_1^{X,Y})a_2^{Y,X} &= \varepsilon_X(a_1^{X,X})1 = a_1^{X,Y}S_{Y,X}(a_2^{Y,X}).
\end{aligned}$$

The following is Proposition 2.13 in [8]. It describes properties of the ‘‘antipodes’’.

Lemma 1.1.3. *Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid and let $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$.*

- (i) $S_{Y,X} : \mathcal{C}(Y, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^{op}$ is an algebra homomorphism.
- (ii) For any $Z \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and $a^{Y,X} \in \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$,

$$\Delta_{X,Y}^Z(S_{Y,X}(a^{Y,X})) = S_{Z,X}(a_2^{Z,X}) \otimes S_{Y,Z}(a_1^{Y,Z}).$$

For other basic properties of cogroupoids, we refer to [8].

In [8], Bichon reformulated Schauenburg's results in [30] by cogroupoids. This theorem shows that to discuss two Hopf algebras with monoidally equivalent comodule categories is equivalent to discuss connected cogroupoids. In what follows, without otherwise stated, we assume that the cogroupoids mentioned are *connected*.

Theorem 1.1.4. [8, Theorem 2.10, 2.12] *Let \mathcal{C} be a connected cogroupoid. Then for any $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, we have equivalences of monoidal categories that are inverse of each other*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} &\cong^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)} & \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)} &\cong^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \\ V &\longmapsto V \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) & V &\longmapsto V \square_{\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)} \mathcal{C}(Y,X) \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if H and L are Hopf algebras such that $\mathcal{M}^H \cong^{\otimes} \mathcal{M}^L$, then there exists a connected cogroupoid with 2 objects X, Y such that $H = \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ and $L = \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$.

This monoidal equivalence can be extended to categories of Yetter-Drinfeld modules.

Lemma 1.1.5. [8, Proposition 6.2] *Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid, $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$ and V a right $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ -module.*

- (i) *$V \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ has a right $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module structure defined by*

$$(v \otimes a^{X,Y}) \leftarrow b^{Y,Y} = v \cdot b_2^{X,X} \otimes S_{Y,X}(b_1^{Y,X}) a^{X,Y} b_3^{X,Y}.$$

Together with the right $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -comodule structure defined by $1 \otimes \Delta_{X,Y}^Y$, $V \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is a Yetter-Drinfeld module over $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$.

- (ii) *If moreover V is a Yetter-Drinfeld module, then $V \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is a Yetter-Drinfeld submodule of $V \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$.*

Theorem 1.1.6. [8, Theorem 6.3] *Let \mathcal{C} be a connected cogroupoid. Then for any $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, the functor*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{YD}_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}^{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{YD}_{\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)}^{\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)} \\ V &\longmapsto V \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

is a monoidal equivalence.

1.2. Calabi-Yau algebras. In this subsection, we recall the definition of (twisted) Calabi-Yau algebras.

Definition 1.2.1. An algebra A is called a *twisted Calabi-Yau algebra of dimension d* if

- (i) A is *homologically smooth*, that is, A has a bounded resolution by finitely generated projective A^e -modules;
- (ii) There is an automorphism μ of A such that

$$(1) \quad \text{Ext}_{A^e}^i(A, A^e) \cong \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq d \\ A^\mu, & i = d \end{cases}$$

as A^e -modules.

If such an automorphism μ exists, it is unique up to an inner automorphism and is called the *Nakayama automorphism* of A . In the definition, the dimension d is usually called the Calabi-Yau dimension of A . A *Calabi-Yau algebra* in the sense of Ginzburg [18] is a twisted Calabi-Yau algebra whose Nakayama automorphism is an inner automorphism. In what follows, Calabi-Yau is abbreviated to CY for short.

Twisted CY algebras include CY algebras as a subclass. They are the natural algebraic analogues of the Bieri-Eckmann duality groups [10]. The twisted CY property of noncommutative algebras has been studied under other names for many years, even before the definition of a CY algebra. Rigid dualizing complexes of noncommutative algebras were studied in [33]. The twisted CY property was called “rigid Gorenstein” in [12] and was called “skew Calabi-Yau” in a recent paper [29].

2. CALABI-YAU PROPERTY

2.1. Hopf algebra preparations. In this subsection, we provide two results about Hopf algebras as preparations. They may be well-known, but we could not find any reference, so we give a complete account of proofs here. We do not require bijectiveness of antipode or Noetherianness of a Hopf algebra.

First we want to show that for a Hopf algebra, the left global dimension always equals the right global dimension.

Let H be a Hopf algebra. We denote the left global dimension, the right global dimension and the Hochschild dimension of H by $\text{lgldim}(H)$, $\text{rgldim}(H)$ and $\text{Hdim}(H)$, respectively. The left adjoint functor $L : \text{Mod-}H^e \rightarrow \text{Mod-}H$ is defined by the algebra homomorphism $(\text{id} \otimes S) \circ \Delta : H \rightarrow H^e$. Similarly, the algebra homomorphism $\tau \circ (S \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta : H \rightarrow (H^e)^{op} = H^e$ defines the right adjoint functor $R : \text{Mod-}(H^e)^{op} \rightarrow \text{Mod-}H^{op}$, where $\tau : H^{op} \otimes H \rightarrow H \otimes H^{op}$ is the flip map. Let M be an H -bimodule. Then $L(M)$ is a left H -module defined by the action

$$x \rightarrow m = x_1 m S(x_2),$$

for any $x \in H$. While $R(M)$ is a right H -module defined by the action

$$m \leftarrow x = S(x_1) m x_2,$$

for any $x \in H$.

The algebra H^e is a left and right H^e -module respectively as in the following ways:

$$(2) \quad (a \otimes b) \rightarrow (x \otimes y) = ax \otimes yb,$$

and

$$(3) \quad (x \otimes y) \leftarrow (a \otimes b) = xa \otimes by.$$

for any $x \otimes y$ and $a \otimes b \in H^e$. So $L(H^e)$ and $R(H^e)$ are H - H^e and H^e - H -bimodules, where the corresponding H -module structures are given by

$$a \rightarrow (x \otimes y) = a_1x \otimes yS(a_2)$$

and

$$(x \otimes y) \leftarrow a = xa_2 \otimes S(a_1)y$$

for any $a \in H$ and $x \otimes y \in H^e$, respectively.

Let $*H \otimes H$ be the free left H -module, where the structure is given by the left multiplication to the first factor H . Similarly, let $H_* \otimes H$ be the free right H -module defined by the right multiplication to the first factor H . Moreover, we give $*H \otimes H$ a right H^e -module structure such that

$$(4) \quad (x \otimes y) \leftarrow (a \otimes b) = xa_1 \otimes byS^2(a_2)$$

and $H_* \otimes H$ a left H^e -module structure via

$$(5) \quad (a \otimes b) \rightarrow (x \otimes y) = a_2x \otimes S^2(a_1)yb$$

for any $x \otimes y \in *H \otimes H$ or $H_* \otimes H$ and $a \otimes b \in H^e$.

Lemma 2.1.1. *Retain the above notations. Then we have*

- (i) $L(H^e) \cong *H \otimes H$ as H - H^e -bimodules.
- (ii) $R(H^e) \cong H_* \otimes H$ as H^e - H -bimodules.

Proof. It is straightforward to check the corresponding isomorphisms of bimodules are given by the following four homomorphisms.

$$L(H^e) \rightarrow *H \otimes H, \quad x \otimes y \mapsto x_1 \otimes yS^2(x_2)$$

with inverse

$$*H \otimes H \rightarrow L(H^e), \quad x \otimes y \mapsto x_1 \otimes yS(x_2),$$

and

$$R(H^e) \rightarrow H_* \otimes H, \quad x \otimes y \mapsto x_2 \otimes S^2(x_1)y$$

with inverse

$$H_* \otimes H \rightarrow R(H^e), \quad x \otimes y \mapsto x_2 \otimes S(x_1)y.$$

□

The following is Lemma 2.4 in [12]. For the sake of completeness, we include a proof here.

Lemma 2.1.2. *Let H be a Hopf algebra and M an H -bimodule.*

- (i) $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, M) \cong \text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, L(M))$, for all $i \geq 0$.
- (ii) $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, M) \cong \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, R(M))$, for all $i \geq 0$.

Proof. We only prove (i), the proof of (ii) is quite similar. We view H^e as an H^e - H -bimodule, where the left H^e -action is given by (2) and the right H -action is given by

$$(x \otimes y) \leftarrow a = xa_1 \otimes S(a_2)y$$

for any $x \otimes y \in H^e$ and $a \in H$. We simply write this bimodule as ${}_{H^e}H_H^e$. Note that the bimodule ${}_{H^e}H_H^e$ is a free right H -module, where the isomorphisms are given by

$${}_{H^e}H_H^e \rightarrow H_* \otimes H, \quad x \otimes y \mapsto x_1 \otimes x_2y,$$

with inverse

$$H_* \otimes H \rightarrow {}_{H^e}H_H^e, \quad x \otimes y \mapsto x_1 \otimes S(x_2)y.$$

It is easy to check that the functor $L : \text{Mod-}H^e \rightarrow \text{Mod-}H$ is isomorphic to the functor $\text{Hom}_{H^e}({}_{H^e}H_H^e, -)$. Hence, the functor L is exact. Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_H(-, L(M)) &\cong \text{Hom}_H(-, \text{Hom}_{H^e}({}_{H^e}H_H^e, M)) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{H^e}({}_{H^e}H_H^e \otimes_H -, M) \end{aligned}$$

for any H -bimodule M . So if M is an injective bimodule, $L(M)$ is an injective left H -module. That is, the functor L preserves injectivity. Since $\text{Hom}_{H^e}(H, M) \cong \text{Hom}_H({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, L(M))$, we have $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, M) \cong \text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, L(M))$, for any $i \geq 0$. \square

It is well-known that there is an equivalence of categories between the category of left H^e -modules and the category of right H^e -modules for $(H^e)^{op} = H^e$. As a consequence, $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, H^e)$ can be computed both by using the left and the right H^e -module structures on H^e defined in (2) and (3).

Proposition 2.1.3. *For any Hopf algebra H , we have*

$$\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, H^e) \cong \text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H) \otimes H \cong \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) \otimes H$$

as H^e -modules for all $i \geq 0$, where the H^e -module structures on $\text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H) \otimes H$ and on $\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) \otimes H$ are induced by (4) and (5) respectively.

Proof. We apply Lemmas 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 to get

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, H^e) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, L(H^e)) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, {}_* H \otimes H) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H) \otimes H$$

and

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, H^e) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, R(H^e)) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H_* \otimes H) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) \otimes H.$$

Moreover, all the homomorphisms above are isomorphisms of H^e -modules. \square

Proposition 2.1.4. *Let H be a Hopf algebra. Then*

$$\mathrm{projdim} \mathbb{k}_\varepsilon = \mathrm{projdim} {}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k} = \mathrm{rgldim}(H) = \mathrm{lgldim}(H) = \mathrm{Hdim}(H).$$

Proof. That $\mathrm{projdim} \mathbb{k}_\varepsilon = \mathrm{rgldim}(H)$ and $\mathrm{projdim} {}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k} = \mathrm{lgldim}(H)$ follows from [20, Section 2.4]. We know from [13, IX.7.6] that $\mathrm{rgldim}(H)$ and $\mathrm{lgldim}(H)$ are bounded by $\mathrm{Hdim}(H)$. Let M be any H -bimodule. The isomorphism $\mathrm{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, M) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, L(M))$, $i \geq 0$ shows that $\mathrm{Hdim}(H) \leq \mathrm{lgldim}(H)$. Similarly, the isomorphism $\mathrm{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, M) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_H^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, R(M))$, $i \geq 0$ shows that $\mathrm{Hdim}(H) \leq \mathrm{rgldim}(H)$. So we obtain that $\mathrm{rgldim}(H) = \mathrm{lgldim}(H) = \mathrm{Hdim}(H)$. In conclusion, we obtain that

$$\mathrm{projdim} \mathbb{k}_\varepsilon = \mathrm{projdim} {}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k} = \mathrm{rgldim}(H) = \mathrm{lgldim}(H) = \mathrm{Hdim}(H).$$

\square

Therefore, for any Hopf algebra H , there is no need to distinguish its left global dimension and right global dimension. In the following, we denote the global dimension of H by $\mathrm{gldim}(H)$.

Next we want to show that to see whether a Hopf algebra H is homologically smooth it is enough to investigate the projective resolution of the trivial module.

Proposition 2.1.5. *Let H be a Hopf algebra. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) *The algebra H is homologically smooth.*
- (ii) *The left trivial module ${}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}$ admits a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated.*
- (iii) *The right trivial module \mathbb{k}_ε admits a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated.*

Proof. We only need to show that (i) and (ii) are equivalent. (i) \Leftrightarrow (iii) can be proved symmetrically. The proof is quite similar to the proof of Lemma 5.2 in [12].

(i) \Rightarrow (ii) This is obvious. Suppose that H is homologically smooth. That is, H has a resolution

$$0 \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow P_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow H \rightarrow 0$$

such that each term is a finitely generated projective H^e -module. Then

$$0 \rightarrow P_n \otimes_H {}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k} \rightarrow P_{n-1} \otimes_H {}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \otimes_H {}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k} \rightarrow P_0 \otimes_H {}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k} \rightarrow {}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k} \rightarrow 0$$

is a bounded projective resolution of ${}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}$ with each term finitely generated as left H -module.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i) By the same proof of Lemma 5.2 (c) in [12], we can show that for any H -bimodule M , if $\text{projdim}_{H^e} M < \infty$ and $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(M, -)$ commutes with inductive direct limits for all i , then M has a bounded resolution of finitely generated projective H^e -modules. So to prove that H is homologically smooth, we only need to show that H has finite Hochschild dimension and $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, -)$ commutes with inductive direct limits for all i .

Since ${}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}$ admits a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated, the projective dimension of ${}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}$ is finite. Proposition 2.1.4 shows that the Hochschild dimension equals projective dimension of ${}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}$. Therefore, H has finite Hochschild dimension.

Let M be an H -bimodule. By Lemma 2.1.2, $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, M) = \text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, L(M))$ for all i . The trivial module ${}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}$ admits a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated. Hence, $\text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, -)$ commutes with inductive direct limits. It is mentioned in the proof of Lemma 2.1.2 that the functor $L : \text{Mod-}H^e \rightarrow \text{Mod-}H$ is isomorphic to the functor $\text{Hom}_{H^e}(H^e H_H^e, -)$. We can view H as a subalgebra of H^e via the right H -module structure since it is free, that is $a \mapsto a_1 \otimes S(a_2)$ for any $a \in H$. Hence $L(-)$ is just a restriction functor, and it commutes with inductive direct limits as well. Therefore, $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, -)$ commutes with inductive direct limits for all i . Now we conclude that H is homologically smooth. \square

2.2. Artin-Schelter Gorenstein Hopf algebras. We first recall the definition of an Artin-Schelter (AS) Gorenstein algebra.

Definition 2.2.1. (cf. [12, defn. 1.2]) Let H be a Hopf algebra.

- (i) The Hopf algebra H is said to be *left AS-Gorenstein*, if
 - (a) $\text{injdim}_H H = d < \infty$,
 - (b) $\text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, H) = 0$ for $i \neq d$ and $\text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, H) = \mathbb{k}$.
- (ii) The Hopf algebra H is said to be *right AS-Gorenstein*, if
 - (c) $\text{injdim} H_H = d < \infty$,

- (d) $\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) = 0$ for $i \neq d$ and $\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) = \mathbb{k}$.
- (iii) If H is both left and right AS-Gorenstein (relative to the same augmentation map ε), then H is called *AS-Gorenstein*.
- (iv) If, in addition, the global dimension of H is finite, then H is called *AS-regular*.

Remark 2.2.2. In above definitions, we do not require the Hopf algebra H to be Noetherian. For AS-regularity, the right global dimension always equals the left global dimension by Proposition 2.1.4. Moreover, when H is AS-Gorenstein, the right injective dimension always equals the left injective dimension, which are both given by the integer d such that $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^d(H, H^e) \neq 0$ by Proposition 2.1.3.

Homological integrals for an AS-Gorenstein Hopf algebra introduced in [21] is a generalization of integrals for finite dimensional Hopf algebras [32]. The concept was further extended to any AS-Gorenstein algebra in [12].

Let A be a left AS-Gorenstein algebra of injective dimension d . One sees that $\text{Ext}_A^d({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, A)$ is a one dimensional right A -module. Any nonzero element in $\text{Ext}_A^d({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, A)$ is called a *left homological integral* of A . Usually, $\text{Ext}_A^d({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, A)$ is denoted by \int_A^l . Similarly, if A is a right AS-Gorenstein algebra of injective dimension d , any nonzero element in $\text{Ext}_{A^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, A)$ is called a *right homological integral*. And $\text{Ext}_{A^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, A)$ is denoted by \int_A^r . Abusing the language slightly, \int_A^l (resp. \int_A^r) is also called the left (resp. right) homological integral.

A Noetherian Hopf algebra H is AS-regular in the sense of [12, Definition 1.2] if and only if H is twisted CY ([29, Lemma 1.3]). If H is not necessarily Noetherian, we have the following result.

Proposition 2.2.3. *Let H be a Hopf algebra with bijective antipode such that it is homologically smooth. Then the followings are equivalent.*

- (i) H is a twisted CY algebra of dimension d .
- (ii) There is an integer d such that $\text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, H) = 0$ for $i \neq d$ and $\dim \text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, H) = 1$.
- (iii) There is an integer d such that $\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) = 0$ for $i \neq d$ and $\dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) = 1$.
- (iv) $\text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, H)$ and $\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H)$ are finite dimensional for $i \geq 0$ and there is an integer d such that $\dim \text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, H) = \dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) = 0$ for $i > d$, and $\dim \text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon\mathbb{k}, H) \neq 0$ or $\dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) \neq 0$.

In these cases, we have $\text{gldim}(H) = \text{injdim } H_H = \text{injdim } H_H = d$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii),(iii) This proof can be found for example in [37, Lemma 2.15].

(ii) \Rightarrow (i) By Proposition 2.1.3, $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, H^e) \cong \text{Ext}_H^i({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H) \otimes H$ for all $i \geq 1$ as H^e -modules. Since $\text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H)$ is a one dimensional right H -module, we simply write it as \mathbb{k}_ξ , for some algebra homomorphism $\xi : H \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$. Therefore, $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^i(H, H^e) = 0$ for $i \neq d$ and $\text{Ext}_{H^e}^d(H, H^e) \cong \mathbb{k}_\xi \otimes H \stackrel{(a)}{\cong} H^\mu$, where μ is defined by $\mu(h) = \xi(h_1)S^2(h_2)$ for any $h \in H$. The isomorphism (a) holds because the H^e -module structure on $\mathbb{k}_\xi \otimes H$ is induced by the equation (4) according to Proposition 2.1.3. Moreover, it is easy to check that μ is an algebra automorphism of H with inverse given by $\mu^{-1}(h) = \xi(S(h_1))S^{-2}(h_2)$ for any $h \in H$.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i) The proof is similar to that of (ii) \Rightarrow (i).

(ii), (iii) \Rightarrow (iv) This is obvious.

(iv) \Rightarrow (ii), (iii) The proof of [12, Lemma 3.2] works generally for this case. Suppose $\dim \text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H) \neq 0$, and it is similar for $\dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) \neq 0$. Since H is homologically smooth, by Proposition 2.1.5 and [11, Lemma 1.11], we can apply the Ischebeck's spectral sequence

$$\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^p(\text{Ext}_H^{-q}({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H), H) \Longrightarrow \text{Tor}_{-p-q}^H(H, {}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}).$$

to obtain $\dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) = 0$ for $i \neq d$. From the proof of [11, Lemma 1.11], $\dim \text{Ext}_H^d(M, H) = \dim M \cdot \dim \text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H)$ for any finite dimensional left H -module M . Thus by the finite dimensional assumption,

$$\dim \text{Ext}_H^d(\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H), H) = \dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) \cdot \dim \text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H).$$

Again by the Ischebeck's spectral sequence, $\text{Ext}_H^d(\text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H), H) \cong \mathbb{k}$. Hence,

$$\dim \text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H) = \dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) = 1.$$

Now (ii) and (iii) are proved.

Finally, we can apply the same proof of [5, Proposition 2.2] to show that for a twisted CY Hopf algebra H of dimension d , we have $\text{Hdim}(H) = d$. Hence $\text{gldim}(H) = d$ by Proposition 2.1.4. The equality of the injective dimension of H is easy to see since it is always bounded by $\text{gldim}(H) = d$ and we have $\dim \text{Ext}_H^d({}_\varepsilon \mathbb{k}, H) \neq 0$ or $\dim \text{Ext}_{H^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, H) \neq 0$.

□

Corollary 2.2.4. *Let H be a Hopf algebra with bijective antipode. Then the following are equivalent*

- (i) H is twisted CY.

- (ii) H is left AS-Gorenstein and the left trivial module ${}_{\varepsilon}\mathbb{k}$ admits a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated.
- (iii) H is right AS-Gorenstein and the right trivial module \mathbb{k}_{ε} admits a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated.

Proof. It follows from Proposition 2.1.5 and Proposition 2.2.3. \square

2.3. Yetter-Drinfeld modules. In this subsection, we recall some definitions related to Yetter-Drinfeld modules.

Definition 2.3.1. Let H be a Hopf algebra. A *(right-right) Yetter-Drinfeld module* V over H is simultaneously a right H -module and a right H -comodule satisfying the compatibility condition

$$\delta(v \cdot h) = v_{(0)} \cdot h_2 \otimes S(h_1)v_{(1)}h_3,$$

for any $v \in V$, $h \in H$.

We denote by \mathcal{YD}_H^H the category of Yetter-Drinfeld modules over H with morphisms given by H -linear and H -colinear maps. Endowed with the usual tensor product of modules and comodules, it is a monoidal category, with unit the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} .

We can always construct a Yetter-Drinfeld module from a right comodule.

Lemma 2.3.2. [7, Proposion 3.1] *Let H be a Hopf algebra and V a right H -comodule. Endow $V \otimes H$ with the right H -module structure defined by multiplication on the right. Then the linear map*

$$\begin{aligned} V \otimes H &\rightarrow V \otimes H \otimes H \\ v \otimes h &\mapsto v_{(0)} \otimes h_2 \otimes S(h_1)v_{(1)}h_3 \end{aligned}$$

endows $V \otimes H$ with a right H -comodule structure, and with a right-right Yetter-Drinfeld module structure. We denote by $V \boxtimes H$ the resulting Yetter-Drinfeld module.

Definition 2.3.3. [7, Definition 3.5] Let H be a Hopf algebra. A Yetter-Drinfeld module over H is said to be *free* if it is isomorphic to $V \boxtimes H$ for some right H -comodule V .

A free Yetter-Drinfeld module is obviously free as a right H -module. We call a free Yetter-Drinfeld module $V \boxtimes H$ *finitely generated* if V is finite dimensional.

In [9], Bichon introduced the notion of relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module, corresponding to the notion of relative projective Hopf bimodule considered in [31] via the monoidal equivalence between Yetter-Drinfeld modules and Hopf bimodules.

Definition 2.3.4. [9, Definition 4.1] Let H be a Hopf algebra. A Yetter-Drinfeld module P over H is said to be *relative projective* if the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{YD}_H^H}(P, -)$ transforms exact sequences of Yetter-Drinfeld modules that splits as sequences of comodules to exact sequences of vector spaces.

The following lemma shows that relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld modules are precisely direct summands of free Yetter-Drinfeld modules.

Lemma 2.3.5. [9, Proposition 4.2] *Let P be a Yetter-Drinfeld module over a Hopf algebra H . The following assertions are equivalent.*

- (1) P is relative projective.
- (2) Any epimorphism of Yetter-Drinfeld modules $f : M \rightarrow P$ that admits a comodule section admits a Yetter-Drinfeld module section.
- (3) P is a direct summand of a free Yetter-Drinfeld module.

It is clear that a relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module is a projective module. We call a relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module *finitely generated* if it is a direct summand of a finitely generated free Yetter-Drinfeld module.

Definition 2.3.6. Let H be a Hopf algebra and let $M \in \mathcal{YD}_H^H$. A *free (resp. relative projective) Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution* of M consists of a complex of free (resp. relative projective) Yetter-Drinfeld modules

$$\mathbf{P}_* : \cdots \rightarrow P_{i+1} \rightarrow P_i \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow 0$$

for which there exists a Yetter-Drinfeld module morphism $\epsilon : P_0 \rightarrow M$ such that

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_{i+1} \rightarrow P_i \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \xrightarrow{\epsilon} M \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence in \mathcal{YD}_H^H .

If each P_i , $i \geq 0$, is a finitely generated free (resp. relative projective) Yetter-Drinfeld module, we call this complex \mathbf{P}_* a finitely generated free (resp. relative projective) Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution.

Of course each free Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution is a free resolution and each relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution is a projective resolution.

Lemma 2.3.7. *Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid and $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$. The equivalent functor $-\square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ sends any relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution \mathbf{P}_* of the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} over $\mathcal{C}(X,X)$ to a relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution $\mathbf{P}_*\square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ of the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} over $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$. In particular, if \mathbf{P}_* is finitely generated (resp. bounded), then $\mathbf{P}_*\square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is also finite generated (resp. bounded).*

Proof. By applying the functor $-\square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ to the complex $\mathbf{P}_* \rightarrow \mathbb{k} \rightarrow 0$, we obtain the exact sequence of Yetter-Drinfeld modules

$$(6) \quad \cdots \rightarrow P_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \xrightarrow{\delta_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,Y)}} P_{i-1} \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\rightarrow P_1 \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow P_0 \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{k} \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow 0.$$

It is easy to check that $\mathbb{k} \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \cong \mathbb{k}$ as Yetter-Drinfeld modules over $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$. We claim that each $P_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is a direct summand of a free Yetter-Drinfeld module. Each P_i is a relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module over $\mathcal{C}(X,X)$. That is, there is a Yetter-drinfeld module Q_i and a comodule V_i , such that

$$P_i \oplus Q_i \cong V_i \boxtimes \mathcal{C}(X,X).$$

After applying the functor $-\square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$, we obtain that

$$(P_i \oplus Q_i) \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \cong (V_i \boxtimes \mathcal{C}(X,X)) \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y).$$

The cotensor functor $-\square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ commutes with direct sums, so

$$(P_i \oplus Q_i) \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \cong (P_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)) \oplus (Q_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)).$$

Theorem 4.4 in [7] shows that

$$(V_i \boxtimes \mathcal{C}(X,X)) \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \cong (V_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)) \boxtimes \mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$$

as Yetter-Drinfeld modules over $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$. Therefore, we obtain the Yetter-Drinfeld module isomorphism

$$(P_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)) \oplus (Q_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)) \cong (V_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)) \boxtimes \mathcal{C}(Y,Y).$$

Hence, each $P_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is a relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module over $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$. So $\mathbf{P}_* \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is a relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution of the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} over $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$.

By [8, Proposition 1.16], if V_i is a finite dimensional comodule over $\mathcal{C}(X,X)$, then $V_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is a finite dimensional comodule over $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$. so if \mathbf{P}_* is finitely generated, then $\mathbf{P}_* \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is also finite generated. The argument for boundedness is clear. \square

2.4. Homological properties of cogroupoids. From now on, until the end of the paper, we assume that the Hopf algebras mentioned have *bijective* antipodes. we also assume that any cogroupoid \mathcal{C} mentioned satisfies that $S_{X,Y}$ is *bijective* for any $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$. This assumption is to make sure that $S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y}$ is an algebra automorphism of $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$. Actually, if \mathcal{C} is a connected cogroupoid such that for some object X , $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a Hopf algebra with bijective antipode, then $S_{X,Y}$ is bijective for any objects X, Y (see Remark 2.6 in [36]).

Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid and $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$. Both the morphisms $\Delta_{X,X}^Y : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$ and $S_{Y,X} : \mathcal{C}(Y, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^{op}$ are algebra homomorphisms, so

$$(7) \quad D_1 = (\text{id} \otimes S_{Y,X}) \circ (\Delta_{X,X}^Y) : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$$

is an algebra homomorphism. This induces a functor $\mathcal{L}_X : \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e \rightarrow \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(X, X)$. Let M be a $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ -bimodule. The left $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ -module structure of $\mathcal{L}_X(M)$ is given by

$$x \rightarrow m = x_1^{X,Y} m S_{Y,X}(x_2^{Y,X}),$$

for any $m \in M$ and $x \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$. The functor \mathcal{L}_X is just the functor \mathcal{L} defined in [36]. We need to define the following functors. They share similar properties as the functor \mathcal{L}_X .

- The functor $\mathcal{R}_X : \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e \rightarrow \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(X, X)^{op}$ induced by the algebra homomorphism $D_2 = (\text{id} \otimes S_{X,Y}^{-1}) \circ (\Delta_{X,X}^Y) : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$;
- The functor $\mathcal{R}_Y : \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e \rightarrow \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}$ induced by the algebra homomorphism $D_3 = \tau \circ (S_{Y,X} \otimes \text{id}) \circ (\Delta_{Y,Y}^X) : \mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$;
- The functor $\mathcal{L}_Y : \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e \rightarrow \text{Mod-}\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ induced by the algebra homomorphism $D_4 = \tau \circ (S_{X,Y}^{-1} \otimes \text{id}) \circ (\Delta_{Y,Y}^X) : \mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$.

Here, $\tau : \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^{op} \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^{op}$ is the flip map.

Let M be a $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ -bimodule. The right $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ -module structure of $\mathcal{R}_X(M)$, the right $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module structure of $\mathcal{R}_Y(M)$ and the left $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module structure of $\mathcal{L}_Y(M)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} m \leftarrow x &= S_{X,Y}^{-1}(x_2^{Y,X}) m x_1^{X,Y}, \\ m \leftarrow y &= S_{Y,X}(x_1^{Y,X}) m x_2^{X,Y}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$y \rightarrow m = x_2^{X,Y} m S_{X,Y}^{-1}(x_1^{Y,X}),$$

for any $m \in M$, $x \in \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ and $y \in \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$, respectively.

As usual, we view $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ as a left and a right $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -module respectively in the following ways:

$$(8) \quad (a \otimes b) \rightarrow (x \otimes y) = ax \otimes yb,$$

and

$$(9) \quad (x \otimes y) \leftarrow (a \otimes b) = xa \otimes by,$$

for any $x \otimes y$ and $a \otimes b \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$. Then we have the modules $\mathcal{L}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e)$, $\mathcal{R}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e)$, $\mathcal{R}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e)$ and $\mathcal{L}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e)$. They are all free modules. Here we point out that we use the left $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -module for \mathcal{L} and right $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -module for \mathcal{R} .

Let $_*\mathcal{C}(X, X) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ be the left $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ -module defined by the left multiplication of the factor $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$, and $\mathcal{C}(X, X)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ be the right $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ -module defined by the right multiplication of the factor $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$. Similarly, let $_*\mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ be the left $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module defined by the left multiplication of the factor $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$, and $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ be the right $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module defined by the right multiplication of the factor $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$. Lemma 2.1 in [36] shows that $\mathcal{L}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \cong *_\mathcal{C}(X, X) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ as left $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ -modules. The isomorphism is given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) &\longrightarrow *_\mathcal{C}(X, X) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_1^{X, X} \otimes y S_{Y, X}(S_{X, Y}(x_2^{X, Y})) \end{aligned}$$

with inverse

$$\begin{aligned} *_\mathcal{C}(X, X) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_1^{X, Y} \otimes y S_{Y, X}(x_2^{Y, X}). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we obtain that

- $\mathcal{R}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \cong \mathcal{C}(X, X)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ as right $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ -modules. The isomorphism is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(X, X)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_1^{X, X} \otimes S_{X, Y}^{-1}(S_{Y, X}^{-1}(x_2^{X, Y}))y, \end{aligned}$$

with inverse

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}(X, X)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_1^{X, Y} \otimes S_{X, Y}^{-1}(x_2^{Y, X})y; \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathcal{R}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \cong \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ as right $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -modules. The isomorphism is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_2^{Y, Y} \otimes S_{Y, X}(S_{X, Y}(x_1^{X, Y}))y, \end{aligned}$$

with inverse

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_X(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_2^{X, Y} \otimes S_{Y, X}(x_1^{Y, X})y;\end{aligned}$$

- $\mathcal{L}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \cong {}_*\mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ as left $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -modules. The isomorphism is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) &\longrightarrow {}_*\mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_2^{Y, Y} \otimes yS_{X, Y}^{-1}(S_{Y, X}^{-1}(x_1^{X, Y})),\end{aligned}$$

with inverse

$$\begin{aligned}{}_*\mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_2^{X, Y} \otimes yS_{X, Y}^{-1}(x_1^{Y, X}).\end{aligned}$$

It is showed in [36, Lemma 2.2] that the Hochschild cohomology of a bimodule M over $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ can be computed through the extension groups of the trivial module ${}_\epsilon\mathbb{k}$ by $\mathcal{L}_X(M)$. Similar results hold for the functors \mathcal{R}_X , \mathcal{R}_Y , \mathcal{L}_Y .

Lemma 2.4.1. *Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid, and $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$. Let M be a $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ -bimodule.*

- (i) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e}^i(\mathcal{C}(X, Y), M) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, X)}^i({}_\epsilon\mathbb{k}, \mathcal{L}_X(M))$, for all $i \geq 0$.
- (ii) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e}^i(\mathcal{C}(X, Y), M) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, X)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\epsilon, \mathcal{R}_X(M))$, for all $i \geq 0$.
- (iii) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e}^i(\mathcal{C}(X, Y), M) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)}^i({}_\epsilon\mathbb{k}, \mathcal{L}_Y(M))$, for all $i \geq 0$.
- (iv) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e}^i(\mathcal{C}(X, Y), M) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\epsilon, \mathcal{R}_Y(M))$, for all $i \geq 0$.

2.5. Main results. In order to state our main results we need to define winding automorphisms of cogroupoids.

Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid and $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$. Let $\xi : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ be an algebra homomorphism. The *left winding automorphism* $[\xi]_{X, Y}^l$ of $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ associated to ξ is defined to be

$$[\xi]_{X, Y}^l(a^{X, Y}) = \xi(a_1^{X, X})a_2^{X, Y},$$

for any $a \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$. Let $\eta : \mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ be an algebra homomorphism. Similarly, the *right winding automorphism* of $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ associated to η is defined to be

$$[\eta]_{X, Y}^r(a^{X, Y}) = a_1^{X, Y}\eta(a_2^{Y, Y}),$$

for any $a \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$.

Lemma 2.5.1. *Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid and $X, Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, let $\xi : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$, and $\eta : \mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ be algebra homomorphisms.*

- (i) $([\xi]_{X, X}^l)^{-1} = [\xi S_{X, X}]^l$.
- (ii) $\xi S_{X, X}^2 = \xi$, so $[\xi]_{X, X}^l = [\xi S_{X, X}^2]_{X, X}^l$.

- (iii) $[\xi]_{X,Y}^l \circ S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} = S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]_{X,Y}^l.$
- (i') $([\eta]_{Y,Y}^r)^{-1} = [\eta S_{Y,Y}]^r.$
- (ii') $\eta S_{Y,Y}^2 = \eta, \text{ so } [\eta]_{Y,Y}^r = [\eta S_{Y,Y}^2]_{Y,Y}^r.$
- (iii') $[\eta]_{X,Y}^r \circ S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} = S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\eta]_{X,Y}^r.$

Proof. Since $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a Hopf algebra, (i) and (ii) are just Lemma 2.5 in [12]. (i') and (ii') hold similarly. We only need to prove (iii), and (iii') can be proved similarly.

For $x \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$,

$$S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]_{X,Y}^l(a^{X,Y}) = \xi(a_1^{X,X}) S_{Y,X}(S_{X,Y}(a_2^{X,Y})).$$

Since $\Delta_{X,Y}^X(S_{Y,X}(S_{X,Y}(a^{X,Y}))) = S_{X,X}^2(a_1^{X,X}) \otimes S_{Y,X}(S_{X,Y}(a_2^{X,Y}))$,

$$[\xi]_{X,Y}^l \circ S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y}(a^{X,Y}) = \xi S_{X,X}^2(a_1^{X,X}) S_{Y,X}(S_{X,Y}(a_2^{X,Y}))$$

By (ii), $\xi S_{X,X}^2 = \xi$, so

$$S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]^l(a^{X,Y}) = [\xi]^l \circ S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y}(a^{X,Y}).$$

Therefore, $S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]_{X,Y}^l = [\xi]_{X,Y}^l \circ S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y}.$ □

The following is the main result of [36].

Proposition 2.5.2. *Let \mathcal{C} be a connected cogroupoid and let $X \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$ such that $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a twisted CY algebra of dimension d with left homological integral $\int_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}^l = \mathbb{k}_\xi$, where $\xi : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ is an algebra homomorphism. Then for any $Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is a twisted CY algebra of dimension d with Nakayama automorphism μ defined as $\mu = S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]_{X,Y}^l$. That is,*

$$\mu(a) = \xi(a_1^{X,X}) S_{Y,X}(S_{X,Y}(a_2^{X,Y})),$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$.

Though we do not say that the CY-dimension of $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ are same in the statement of [36, Theorem 2.5], it is easy to see from its proof.

Let \mathcal{C} be a cogroupoid. We define a cogroupoid \mathcal{C}' as follows:

- $\text{ob}(\mathcal{C}') = \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$.
- For any objects Y, X , the algebra $\mathcal{C}'(Y, X)$ is the algebra $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$.
- For any objects Y, X and Z , the algebra homomorphism $\Delta_{YX}^Z : \mathcal{C}'(Y, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'(Y, Z) \otimes \mathcal{C}'(Z, X)$ is the algebra homomorphism $\tau \circ \Delta_{XY}^Z : \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(Z, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Z)$ in \mathcal{C} , where $\tau : \mathcal{C}(X, Z) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Z, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(Z, Y) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Z)$ is the flip map.

- For any object X , $\varepsilon'_X : \mathcal{C}'(X, X) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ is the same as $\varepsilon_X : \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ in \mathcal{C} .
- For any objects Y, X , $S'_{Y,X} : \mathcal{C}'(Y, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'(X, Y)$ is the morphism $S_{Y,X}^{-1} : \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(Y, X)$.

It is easy to check that this indeed defines a cogroupoid. Now apply Proposition 2.5.2 to the cogroupoid \mathcal{C}' , we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 2.5.3. *Let \mathcal{C} be a connected cogroupoid and let $Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$ such that $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ is a twisted CY algebra of dimension d with left homological integral $\int_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)}^l = \mathbb{k}_\eta$, where $\eta : \mathcal{C}(Y, Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ is an algebra homomorphism. Then for any $X \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is a twisted CY algebra of dimension d with Nakayama automorphism μ' defined as $\mu' = S_{X,Y}^{-1} \circ S_{Y,X}^{-1} \circ [\eta]_{X,Y}^r$. That is,*

$$\mu'(a) = S_{X,Y}^{-1}(S_{Y,X}^{-1}(a_1^{X,Y}))\eta(a_2^{Y,Y}),$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$.

Theorem 2.5.4. *Let \mathcal{C} be a connected cogroupoid and let X be an object in \mathcal{C} such that $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ is a twisted CY Hopf algebra of dimension d . Then for any $Y \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$ such that $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ is homologically smooth, $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ is a twisted CY algebra of dimension d as well.*

Proof. Let Y be an object in \mathcal{C} such that $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ is homologically smooth. We need to compute the Hochschild cohomology of $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$. By Lemma 2.4.1,

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e}^i(\mathcal{C}(X, Y), \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{R}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e))$$

for all $i \geq 0$. $\mathcal{R}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e)$ is a $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ - $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -bimodule. The right $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \\ x \otimes y &\longmapsto x_2^{Y,Y} \otimes S_{Y,X}(S_{X,Y}(x_1^{X,Y}))y, \end{aligned}$$

is also an isomorphism of left $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -modules if we endow a left $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -module structure on $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ as follows:

$$(a \otimes b) \rightarrow (x \otimes y) = a_2^{Y,Y} x \otimes S_{Y,X}(S_{X,Y}(a_1^{X,Y}))yb,$$

for any $x \otimes y \in \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $a \otimes b \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$. Therefore, we obtain the following left $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -module isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e}^i(\mathcal{C}(X, Y), \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) &\cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{R}_Y(\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e)) \\ &\cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)_* \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)) \\ &\cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

for $i \geq 0$. The left $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -module structure on $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ induced by the isomorphisms above is given by

$$(a \otimes b) \rightarrow (x \otimes y) = a_2^{Y, Y} x \otimes S_{Y, X}(S_{X, Y}(a_1^{X, Y})) y b,$$

for any $x \otimes y \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ and $a \otimes b \in \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$. Note that the left $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module structure of $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ induces a left $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ -module structure on $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y))$.

It follows from Proposition 2.5.2 that $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is a twisted CY algebra of dimension d with Nakayama automorphism $\mu = S_{Y, X} \circ S_{X, Y} \circ [\xi]_{X, Y}^l$. So

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e}^i(\mathcal{C}(X, Y), \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq d; \\ \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^\mu & i = d. \end{cases}$$

Now we arrive at the isomorphism of left $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -modules

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq d; \\ \mathcal{C}(X, Y)^\mu & i = d. \end{cases}$$

A left $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)^e$ -module can be viewed as a $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ -bimodule. The right module structure of $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ is just the right multiplication to the factor $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$. So especially, as right $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ -modules,

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq d; \\ \mathcal{C}(X, Y) & i = d. \end{cases}$$

This shows that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) = 0$ for $i \neq d$. Moreover, for degree d , we denote $V = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)^{op}}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y))$. Then $V \otimes \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \cong \mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ as free right $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ -modules. Hence $0 < \dim V < \infty$ (note that we do not know whether $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$ has the FBN property). Similarly, $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)}^i(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)) = 0$ for $i \neq d$ and $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)}^d(\mathbb{k}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{C}(Y, Y))$ is finite dimensional as well. Hence $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ is twisted CY of dimension d by Proposition 2.2.3. \square

Theorem 2.5.5. *Let H and L be two monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent Hopf algebras. If H is twisted CY of dimension d and L is homologically smooth, then L is twisted CY of dimension d as well.*

Proof. This directly follows from Theorem 1.1.4 and Theorem 2.5.4.

Before we present our main theorem, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.5.6. *Let H be a Noetherian Hopf algebra. Then the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} admits a finitely generated free Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution.*

Proof. First we have an epimorphism $\epsilon : \mathbb{k} \boxtimes H \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$, $1 \otimes h \mapsto \varepsilon(h)$ of Yetter-Drinfeld modules. Set $P_0 = \mathbb{k} \boxtimes H$. Since H is Noetherian, $\text{Ker } \epsilon$ is finitely generated as a module over H . Say it is generated by a finite dimensional subspace V_1 of P_0 . That is, there exists an epimorphism $V_1 \otimes H \rightarrow \text{Ker } \epsilon \rightarrow 0$ given by $v \otimes h \mapsto vh$ for any $v \in V_1$ and $h \in H$. Let C_1 be the subcomodule of $\text{Ker } \epsilon$ generated by V_1 . We know C_1 is finite dimensional since V_1 is finite dimensional by the fundamental theory of comodules. Construct the epimorphism $C_1 \boxtimes H \rightarrow \text{Ker } \epsilon \rightarrow 0$ via $c \otimes h \mapsto ch$ for any $c \in C_1$ and $h \in H$. It is easy to check that it is a morphism of Yetter-Drinfeld modules. Set $P_1 = C_1 \boxtimes H$, we have the exact sequence $P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{k} \rightarrow 0$. Note that P_1 is again a Noetherian H -module. Hence we can do the procedure recursively to obtain a finitely generated free Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution of \mathbb{k} . \square

Theorem 2.5.7. *Let H be a twisted CY Hopf algebra of dimension d , and L a Hopf algebra monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent to H . If one of the following conditions holds, then L is also twisted CY of dimension d .*

- (i) *H admits a finitely generated relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution for the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} and L has finite global dimension.*
- (ii) *H admits a bounded finitely generated relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution for the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} .*
- (iii) *H is Noetherian and L has finite global dimension.*
- (iv) *L is Noetherian and has finite global dimension.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.5.4, we only need to prove that if one of the conditions listed in the Theorem holds, then L is homologically smooth.

(i) We use the language of cogroupoids. Since H and L are monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent, there exists a connected cogroupoid with 2 objects X, Y such that $H = \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ and $L = \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ (Theorem 1.1.4). By Lemma 2.1.5, to show $L = \mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ is homologically smooth, we only need to show that the trivial module \mathbb{k}_ε admits a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated. By assumption, the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} over the Hopf algebra $H = \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ admits a finitely generated relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution

$$(10) \quad \cdots \rightarrow P_i \xrightarrow{\delta_i} P_{i-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{k} \rightarrow 0.$$

By Lemma 2.3.7,

$$(11) \quad \cdots \rightarrow P_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X, X)} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\delta_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X, Y)}} P_{i-1} \square_{\mathcal{C}(X, X)} \mathcal{C}(X, Y) \rightarrow \cdots$$

$$\rightarrow P_1 \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow P_0 \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{k} \rightarrow 0.$$

is a finitely generated relative projective Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution of the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{k} over $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$. Hence, each $P_i \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is a finite generated projective $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$ -module. By assumption, the global dimension of $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$ is finite, say n . Set $K_n = \text{Ker}(\delta_{n-1} \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y))$. Following from Lemma 4.1.6 in [34], K_n is projective, so it is a direct summand of $P_n \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$. Since $P_n \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ is finitely generated, K_n is finitely generated as well. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow K_n \rightarrow P_{n-1} \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow \cdots \\ \rightarrow P_1 \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow P_0 \square_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)} \mathcal{C}(X,Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{k} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

is a bounded projective resolution with each term finitely generated. Hence, $L = \mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$ is homologically smooth.

(ii) It can be proved by using the similar argument in (i) since equations (10) and (11) now are bounded finitely generated projective resolutions for \mathbb{k} .

(iii) It is a direct consequence of Lemma 2.5.6 and (i).

(iv) The Hopf algebra L is homologically smooth in this case follows from [12, Lemma 5.2]. \square

Corollary 2.5.8. *Let H and L be two monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent Hopf algebras. If both H and L are twisted CY, then $\text{gldim}(H) = \text{gldim}(L)$.*

Proof. It follows from Theorem 2.5.7 and the fact that for twisted CY Hopf algebras the CY dimension always equals the global dimension by Proposition 2.2.3. \square

Now we discuss the relation between the homological integrals of $\mathcal{C}(X,X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$ when both of them are twisted CY.

Theorem 2.5.9. *Let \mathcal{C} be a connected cogroupoid. If X and Y are two objects such that $\mathcal{C}(X,X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$ are both twisted CY algebras. Then we have*

$$(12) \quad (S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y})^2 = [\eta]_{X,Y}^r \circ ([\xi]_{X,Y}^l)^{-1} \circ \gamma,$$

where $\xi : \mathcal{C}(X,X) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ and $\eta : \mathcal{C}(Y,Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ are algebra homomorphisms given by the left homological integrals of $\mathcal{C}(X,X) : \int_{\mathcal{C}(X,X)}^l = \mathbb{k}_\xi$ and $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y) : \int_{\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)}^l = \mathbb{k}_\eta$ respectively, and γ is an inner automorphism of $\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$.

Proof. From Proposition 2.5.2 and Corollary 2.5.3, it is easy to see that the CY-dimensions of $\mathcal{C}(X,X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Y,Y)$ are equal. Moreover, the Nakayama automorphisms of $\mathcal{C}(X,Y)$ are given by $\mu = S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]^l$ and $\mu' =$

$S_{X,Y}^{-1} \circ S_{Y,X}^{-1} \circ [\eta]^r$. Since Nakayama automorphisms are unique up to inner automorphisms, thus

$$S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]_{X,Y}^l = S_{X,Y}^{-1} \circ S_{Y,X}^{-1} \circ [\eta]_{X,Y}^r \circ \gamma,$$

for some inner automorphism γ of $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$. Since $[\xi]_{X,Y}^l \circ S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} = S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y} \circ [\xi]_{X,Y}^l$, we obtain that

$$(S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y})^2 = ([\xi]_{X,Y}^l)^{-1} \circ [\eta]_{X,Y}^r \circ \gamma.$$

□

Remark 2.5.10. (i) We concentrate on CY property in this paper, but it is not hard to see that the above theorem holds when $\mathcal{C}(X, X)$ and $\mathcal{C}(Y, Y)$ are both AS-Gorenstein.

(ii) The three maps composed to give $(S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y})^2$ in (12) commute with each other. This can be proved as in [12, Proposition 4.6] with the help of Lemma 2.5.1. The equation (12) is just (4.6.1) in [12] when $X = Y$. One deduces at once the main result of [26], that is the antipode S has finite order when the Hopf algebra H is finite dimensional. Since the inner automorphism $\gamma = (S_{Y,X} \circ S_{X,Y})^2 \circ ([\eta]_{X,Y}^r)^{-1} \circ [\xi]_{X,Y}^l$ is intrinsic in $\mathcal{C}(X, Y)$, it prompts to generalize [12, Question 4.6] to the Hopf-biGalois object $C(X, Y)$ when both $C(X, X)$ and $C(Y, Y)$ are AS-Gorenstein.

Question 2.5.11. What is the inner automorphism in Theorem 2.5.9?

3. EXAMPLES

In this section, we provide some examples.

3.1. Example 1. We take the field \mathbb{k} to be \mathbb{C} in this subsection. Let $E \in \text{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$ with $m \geq 2$ and let $\mathcal{B}(E)$ be the algebra presented by generators $(u_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq m}$ and relations

$$E^{-1} u^t E u = I_m = u E^{-1} u^t E,$$

where u is the matrix $(u_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq m}$, u^t is the transpose of u and I_m is the identity matrix. The algebra $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is a Hopf algebra and was defined by Dubois-Violette and Launer [16] as the quantum automorphism group of the non-degenerate bilinear form associated to E . When

$$E = E_q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -q^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$\mathcal{B}(E_q)$ is just the algebra $\mathcal{O}_q(\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}))$, which is the quantised coordinate algebra of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.

In order to describe Hopf algebras whose comodule categories are monoidally equivalent to the one of $\mathcal{B}(E)$, we recall the cogroupoid \mathcal{B} .

Let $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$ and let $F \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. The algebra $\mathcal{B}(E, F)$ is defined to be the algebra with generators u_{ij} , $1 \leq i \leq m$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, subject to the relations:

$$(13) \quad F^{-1}u^tEu = I_n; \quad uF^{-1}u^tE = I_m.$$

The generators u_{ij} in $\mathcal{B}(E, F)$ is denoted by u_{ij}^{EF} to express the dependence on E and F when needed. It is clear that $\mathcal{B}(E) = \mathcal{B}(E, E)$.

For any $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$, $F \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ and $G \in \mathrm{GL}_p(\mathbb{C})$, define the following maps:

$$(14) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta_{E,F}^G : \mathcal{B}(E, F) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(E, G) \otimes \mathcal{B}(G, F) \\ u_{ij} &\longmapsto \sum_{k=1}^p u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(15) \quad \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_E : \mathcal{B}(E) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ u_{ij} &\longmapsto \delta_{ij}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(16) \quad \begin{aligned} S_{E,F} : \mathcal{B}(E, F) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(F, E)^{op} \\ u &\longmapsto E^{-1}u^tF. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that $S_{E,F}$ is bijective.

Lemma 3.2 in [8] ensures that with these morphisms we have a cogroupoid. The cogroupoid \mathcal{B} is defined as follows:

- (i) $\mathrm{ob}(\mathcal{B}) = \{E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C}), m \geq 1\}$.
- (ii) For $E, F \in \mathrm{ob}(\mathcal{B})$, the algebra $\mathcal{B}(E, F)$ is the algebra defined as in (13).
- (iii) The structural maps $\Delta_{\bullet, \bullet}^{\bullet}$, ε_{\bullet} and $S_{\bullet, \bullet}$ are defined in (14), (15) and (16), respectively.

Lemma 3.1.1. ([9], [8, Lemma 3.4]) Let $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$, $F \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ with $m, n \geq 2$. Then $\mathcal{B}(E, F) \neq (0)$ if and only if $\mathrm{tr}(E^{-1}E^t) = \mathrm{tr}(F^{-1}F^t)$.

This lemma induces the following corollary.

Corollary 3.1.2. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Consider the full subcogroupoid \mathcal{B}^λ of \mathcal{B} with objects

$$\mathrm{ob}(\mathcal{B}^\lambda) = \{E \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}), m \geq 2, \mathrm{tr}(E^{-1}E^t) = \lambda\}.$$

Then \mathcal{B}^λ is a connected cogroupoid.

Therefore, if $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$ and $F \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ with $m, n \geq 2$ satisfy that $\mathrm{tr}(E^{-1}E^t) = \mathrm{tr}(F^{-1}F^t)$, then the comodule categories of $\mathcal{B}(E)$ and $\mathcal{B}(F)$ are monoidally equivalent. The results in [7, Section 6] (cf. [35] and [36]) shows

that both $\mathcal{B}(E)$ and $\mathcal{B}(F)$ are twisted CY algebras. Their left homological integrals $\int_{\mathcal{B}(E)}^l = \mathbb{C}_\xi$ and $\int_{\mathcal{B}(F)}^l = \mathbb{C}_\eta$ are given as $\xi_E(u^E) = (E^t)^{-1}E(E^t)^{-1}E$ and $\xi_F(u^F) = (F^t)^{-1}F(F^t)^{-1}F$, respectively. One checks that ξ and η satisfy the equation

$$\begin{aligned} (S_{F,E} \circ S_{E,F})^2(u^{EF}) &= [\eta]_{E,F}^r \circ ([\xi]_{E,F}^l)^{-1}(u^{EF}) \\ &= E^{-1}E^t E^{-1}E^t u^{EF} F^{-1}F^t F^{-1}F^t. \end{aligned}$$

That is, the inner automorphism in Theorem 2.5.9 is just the identity. This is because that there are no nontrivial units in $\mathcal{B}(E, F)$.

In [7], the Calabi-Yau property of $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is proved by the following steps:

- (i) Construct a bounded complex $\mathbf{P}_*(E)$ of finitely generated free Yetter-Drinfeld modules over $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for each $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$, $m \geq 2$. When it is exact, it is a free Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution of the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module \mathbb{C} .
- (ii) To show that for $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$, $F \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ with $\mathrm{tr}(E^{-1}E^t) = \mathrm{tr}(F^{-1}F^t)$ and $m, n \geq 2$, the complex $\mathbf{P}_*(E)$ is exact if and only if $\mathbf{P}_*(F)$ is exact.
- (iii) Check that for any $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, the sequence $\mathbf{P}_*(E_q)$ is exact. This is computable since $\mathbf{P}_*(E_q)$ is a resolution of length three over a Noetherian algebra $\mathcal{O}_q(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}))$ with a nice PBW basis. For any $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$ with $m \geq 2$. There is a $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that $\mathrm{tr}(E^{-1}E^t) = -q - q^{-1} = \mathrm{tr}(E_q^{-1}E_q^t)$, so $\mathbf{P}_*(E)$ is exact.
- (iv) Compute the extension group $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{B}(E)^{op}}^*(\mathbb{C}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}(E))$ by the complex $\mathbf{P}_*(E)$.

By Theorem 2.5.4, this procedure can be simplified. We only need to prove that $\mathcal{B}(E_q)$ is twisted CY. As in Steps (i) and (iii), the trivial Yetter-Drinfeld module over $\mathcal{B}(E_q)$ admits a bounded finitely generated free Yetter-Drinfeld module resolution. From this resolution, we can conclude that $\mathcal{B}(E_q)$ is a twisted CY algebra with left homological integral $\int_{\mathcal{B}(E_q)}^l = \mathbb{C}_\eta$ given by

$$\eta(u) = \begin{pmatrix} q^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & q^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For any $E \in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{C})$ with $m \geq 2$. There is a $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that $\mathrm{tr}(E^{-1}E^t) = -q - q^{-1} = \mathrm{tr}(E_q^{-1}E_q^t)$. So $\mathcal{B}(E)$ and $\mathcal{B}(E_q)$ are monoidally Morita-Takeuchi equivalent. The algebra $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is twisted CY by Theorem 2.5.5. Let $\int_{\mathcal{B}(E)}^l = \mathbb{C}_\xi$ be the left homological integral of $\mathcal{B}(E)$, where $\xi : \mathcal{B}(E) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is an algebra homomorphism. As we mentioned before, there are no nontrivial units in $\mathcal{B}(E, E_q)$. Then ξ and η satisfies the equation

$$(S_{E_q,E} \circ S_{E,E_q})^2 = [\eta]_{E,E_q}^r \circ ([\xi]_{E,E_q}^l)^{-1}.$$

So ξ is defined by $\xi(u^E) = (E^t)^{-1}E(E^t)^{-1}E$.

3.2. Example 2. Before we present this example, we recall the definition of the 2-cocycle cogroupoid.

Let H be a Hopf algebra with bijective antipode. A (*right*) 2-cocycle on H is a convolution invertible linear map $\sigma : H \otimes H \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(h_1, k_1)\sigma(h_2 k_2, l) &= \sigma(k_1, l_1)\sigma(h, k_2 l_2) \\ \sigma(h, 1) &= \sigma(1, h) = \varepsilon(h)\end{aligned}$$

for all $h, k, l \in H$. The set of 2-cocycles on H is denoted $Z^2(H)$. They defines the 2-cocycle cogroupoid of H .

Let $\sigma, \tau \in Z^2(H)$. The algebra $H(\sigma, \tau)$ is defined to be the vector space H together with the multiplication given by

$$(17) \quad x \bullet y = \sigma(x_1, y_1)x_2 y_2 \tau^{-1}(x_3, y_3),$$

for any $x, y \in H$.

The Hopf algebra $H(\sigma, \sigma)$ is just the *cocycle deformation* H^σ of H defined by Doi in [15]. The comultiplication of H^σ is the same as the comultiplication of H . However, the multiplication and the antipode are deformed:

$$\begin{aligned}h \bullet k &= \sigma(h_1, k_1)h_2 k_2 \sigma^{-1}(h_3, k_3), \\ S_{\sigma, \sigma}(h) &= \sigma(h_1, S(h_2))S(h_3)\sigma^{-1}(S(h_4), h_5)\end{aligned}$$

for any $h, k \in H^\sigma$.

Now we recall the necessary structural maps for the 2-cocycle cogroupoid of H . For any $\sigma, \tau, \omega \in Z^2(H)$, define the following maps:

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned}\Delta_{\sigma, \tau}^\omega = \Delta : H(\sigma, \tau) &\longrightarrow H(\sigma, \omega) \otimes H(\omega, \tau) \\ x &\longmapsto x_1 \otimes x_2.\end{aligned}$$

$$(19) \quad \varepsilon_\sigma = \varepsilon : H(\sigma, \sigma) \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}.$$

$$(20) \quad \begin{aligned}S_{\sigma, \tau} : H(\sigma, \tau) &\longrightarrow H(\tau, \sigma) \\ x &\longmapsto \sigma(x_1, S(x_2))S(x_3)\tau^{-1}(S(x_4), x_5).\end{aligned}$$

It is routine to check that the inverse of $S_{\sigma, \tau}$ is given as follows:

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned}S_{\sigma, \tau}^{-1} : H(\tau, \sigma) &\longrightarrow H(\sigma, \tau) \\ x &\longmapsto \sigma^{-1}(x_5, S^{-1}(x_4))S^{-1}(x_3)\tau(S^{-1}(x_2), x_1).\end{aligned}$$

The 2-cocycle cogroupoid of H , denoted by \underline{H} , is the cogroupoid defined as follows:

- (i) $\text{ob}(\underline{H}) = Z^2(H)$.
- (ii) For $\sigma, \tau \in Z^2(H)$, the algebra $\underline{H}(\sigma, \tau)$ is the algebra $H(\sigma, \tau)$ defined in (17).
- (iii) The structural maps $\Delta_{\bullet, \bullet}, \varepsilon_{\bullet}$ and $S_{\bullet, \bullet}$ are defined in (18), (19) and (20) respectively.

Following [8, Lemma 3.13], the morphisms $\Delta_{\bullet, \bullet}, \varepsilon_{\bullet}$ and $S_{\bullet, \bullet}$ indeed satisfy the conditions required for a cogroupoid. It is clear that a 2-cocycle cogroupoid is connected.

For a group Γ , we denote by ${}^{\Gamma}\mathcal{YD}$ the category of Yetter-Drinfeld modules over the group algebra $\mathbb{k}\Gamma$. If Γ is an abelian group, then it is well-known that a Yetter-Drinfeld module over the algebra $\mathbb{k}\Gamma$ is just a Γ -graded Γ -module.

We fix the following terminologies.

- a free abelian group Γ of finite rank s ;
- a Cartan matrix $\mathbb{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\theta \times \theta}$ of finite type, where $\theta \in \mathbb{N}$. Let (d_1, \dots, d_{θ}) be a diagonal matrix of positive integers such that $d_i a_{ij} = d_j a_{ji}$, which is minimal with this property;
- a set \mathcal{X} of connected components of the Dynkin diagram corresponding to the Cartan matrix \mathbb{A} . If $1 \leq i, j \leq \theta$, then $i \sim j$ means that they belong to the same connected component;
- a family $(q_I)_{I \in \mathcal{X}}$ of elements in \mathbb{k} which are *not* roots of unity;
- elements $g_1, \dots, g_{\theta} \in \Gamma$ and characters $\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{\theta} \in \hat{\Gamma}$ such that

$$(22) \quad \chi_j(g_i) \chi_i(g_j) = q_I^{d_i a_{ij}}, \quad \chi_i(g_i) = q_I^{d_i}, \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i, j \leq \theta, I \in \mathcal{X}.$$

For simplicity, we write $q_{ji} = \chi_i(g_j)$. Then Equation (22) reads as follows:

$$(23) \quad q_{ii} = q_I^{d_i} \quad \text{and} \quad q_{ij} q_{ji} = q_I^{d_i a_{ij}} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i, j \leq \theta, I \in \mathcal{X}.$$

Let \mathcal{D} be the collection $\mathcal{D}(\Gamma, (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq \theta}, (q_I)_{I \in \mathcal{X}}, (g_i)_{1 \leq i \leq \theta}, (\chi_i)_{1 \leq i \leq \theta})$. A *linking datum* $\lambda = (\lambda_{ij})$ for \mathcal{D} is a collection of elements $(\lambda_{ij})_{1 \leq i < j \leq \theta, i \not\sim j} \in \mathbb{k}$ such that $\lambda_{ij} = 0$ if $g_i g_j = 1$ or $\chi_i \chi_j \neq \varepsilon$. We write the datum $\lambda = 0$, if $\lambda_{ij} = 0$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq \theta$. The datum $(\mathcal{D}, \lambda) = (\Gamma, (a_{ij}), q_I, (g_i), (\chi_i), (\lambda_{ij}))$ is called a *generic datum of finite Cartan type* for group Γ .

A generic datum of finite Cartan type for a group Γ defines a Yetter-Drinfeld module over the group algebra $\mathbb{k}\Gamma$. Let V be a vector space with basis $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\theta}\}$. We set

$$|x_i| = g_i, \quad g(x_i) = \chi_i(g)x_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq \theta, g \in \Gamma,$$

where $|x_i|$ denote the degree of x_i . This makes V a Yetter-Drinfeld module over the group algebra $\mathbb{k}\Gamma$. We write $V = \{x_i, g_i, \chi_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq \theta} \in {}^\Gamma\mathcal{YD}$. The braiding is given by

$$c(x_i \otimes x_j) = q_{ij} x_j \otimes x_i, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq \theta.$$

The tensor algebra $T(V)$ on V is a natural graded braided Hopf algebra in ${}^\Gamma\mathcal{YD}$. The smash product $T(V) \# \mathbb{k}\Gamma$ is a usual Hopf algebra. It is also called a bosonization of $T(V)$ by $\mathbb{k}\Gamma$.

Definition 3.2.1. Given a generic datum of finite Cartan type (\mathcal{D}, λ) for a group Γ . Define $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda)$ as the quotient Hopf algebra of the smash product $T(V) \# \mathbb{k}\Gamma$ modulo the ideal generated by

$$(\text{ad}_c x_i)^{1-a_{ij}}(x_j) = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \neq j \leq \theta, \quad i \sim j,$$

$$x_i x_j - \chi_j(g_i) x_j x_i = \lambda_{ij}(g_i g_j - 1), \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq \theta, \quad i \asymp j,$$

where ad_c is the braided adjoint representation defined in [4, Sec. 1].

The algebra $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda)$ is a cocycle deformation of $U(\mathcal{D}, 0)$. That is $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda) = U(\mathcal{D}, 0)^\sigma$, where σ is the cocycle defined by

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} \sigma(g, g') &= 1, \\ \sigma(g, x_i) &= \sigma(x_i, g) = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq \theta, g, g' \in \Gamma. \\ \sigma(x_i, x_j) &= \begin{cases} \lambda_{ij}, & i < j, i \asymp j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

To present the CY property of the algebras $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda)$, we recall the concept of root vectors. Let Φ be the root system corresponding to the Cartan matrix \mathbb{A} with $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\theta\}$ a set of fix simple roots, and \mathcal{W} the Weyl group. We fix a reduced decomposition of the longest element $w_0 = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_p}$ of \mathcal{W} in terms of the simple reflections. Then the positive roots are precisely the followings,

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_{i_1}, \quad \beta_2 = s_{i_1}(\alpha_{i_2}), \dots, \beta_p = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{p-1}}(\alpha_{i_p}).$$

For $\beta_i = \sum_{i=1}^\theta m_i \alpha_i$, we write

$$g_{\beta_i} = g_1^{m_1} \cdots g_\theta^{m_\theta} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_{\beta_i} = \chi_1^{m_1} \cdots \chi_\theta^{m_\theta}.$$

Lusztig defined the root vectors for a quantum group $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ in [22]. Up to a nonzero scalar, each root vector can be expressed as an iterated braided commutator. In [1, Sec. 4.1], the root vectors were generalized on a pointed Hopf algebras $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda)$. For each positive root β_i , $1 \leq i \leq p$, the root vector x_{β_i} is defined by the same iterated braided commutator of the elements x_1, \dots, x_θ , but with respect to the general braiding.

Remark 3.2.2. If $\beta_j = \alpha_l$, then we have $x_{\beta_j} = x_l$. That is, x_1, \dots, x_θ are the simple root vectors.

Lemma 3.2.3. *Let (\mathcal{D}, λ) be a generic datum of finite Cartan type for a group Γ , and H the Hopf algebra $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda)$. Let s be the rank of Γ and p the number of the positive roots of the Cartan matrix.*

- (i) *The algebra H is Noetherian AS-regular of global dimension $p + s$. The left homological integral module \int_H^l of H is isomorphic to \mathbb{k}_ξ , where $\xi : H \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ is an algebra homomorphism defined by $\xi(g) = (\prod_{i=1}^p \chi_{\beta_i})(g)$ for all $g \in \Gamma$ and $\xi(x_k) = 0$ for all $1 \leq k \leq \theta$.*
- (ii) *The algebra H is twisted CY with Nakayama automorphism μ defined by $\mu(x_k) = q_{kk}x_k$, for all $1 \leq k \leq \theta$, and $\mu(g) = (\prod_{i=1}^p \chi_{\beta_i})(g)$ for all $g \in \Gamma$.*

This Lemma shows that both $U(\mathcal{D}, 0)$ and its cocycle deformation $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda)$ are twisted CY. Actually, Lemma 2.1 in [38] shows that the algebras $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda)$ are Noetherian with finite global dimension. Therefore, Theorem 2.5.4 explains why for this class of Hopf algebras, cocycle deformation preserves the CY property. With Lemma 3.2.3, we can write inner automorphism in Theorem 2.5.9 explicitly. Let H be $U(\mathcal{D}, 0)$, then $U(\mathcal{D}, \lambda) = H^\sigma$, where σ is the cocycle as defined in (24). Let $\int_H^l = \mathbb{k}_\xi$ and $\int_{H^\sigma}^r = \mathbb{k}_\eta$ be left homological integral of H and H^σ respectively, where $\xi : H \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ and $\eta : H^\sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ are algebra homomorphisms. Then the following equation holds.

$$(S_{\sigma,1} \circ S_{1,\sigma})^2 = [\eta]_{1,\sigma}^r \circ ([\xi]_{1,\sigma}^l)^{-1} \circ \gamma$$

where γ is the inner automorphism defined by $\gamma(x_k) = [\prod_{i=1}^p g_{\beta_i}]^{-1}(x_k)[\prod_{i=1}^p g_{\beta_i}]$ for $1 \leq k \leq \theta$ and $\gamma(g) = g$ for any $g \in \Gamma$.

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